



Dynamo players Boyko and Lozovsky pictured here in Vokzal's Square in Kiev with the prize they brought from Spain, a copy of an early Spanish beacon.

Home with Spanish beacon

We had to struggle to win this international tournament in La Coruña, Spain, Kiev Dynamo chief coach Valery Lobanovsky told a TASS correspondent. We had a strong opposition in celebrated Spanish, Barcelona and Atletico clubs, as well as the local Real.

In the first game we met with Barcelona, which now has two top European players, Schuster and Simonsen. I would specially single out Schuster who is in tip-top fettle even though the Spanish championship has not yet begun, Lobanovsky pointed out. We qualified for the final with a 2-1 win.

In the final game we downed

Atletico 1-0, but had lots of opportunities to score some more.

The tournament was handy, he further stressed, for our preparation for the forthcoming European Winners Cup.

The numerous local fans, he continued, gave us a very warm welcome at the La Coruña stadium, which seats 30,000. Incidentally, this stadium will host games in one of the subgroups of the 1982 world championship.

The prize, a one-and-a-half metre tall copy of an ancient Spanish beacon, he noted, will be a welcome addition to Dynamo's collection of trophies.



World draughts titlist Olga Levina.

World titlist at 19

Olga Levina of the USSR is the new Polish draughts titlist, having won the championship in Riga, Latvia, with seven points from nine games. Irina Pashkevich and Lyudmila Sokhnenko shared second, and third places with 6.5 points each, followed by Yelena Altshul and Romualda Vikauskaitė, who amassed six points each. Significantly, all the five top places went to Soviet competitors.

"This has been a lucky year for me: first I won the national title, and have followed it up with the world title," said Olga Levina, 19, a Kharkov college student.

"I have been in the sport

since 1977, but originally played the Russian chess taught to me by my father when I did not even go to school," Olga stressed. "I started learning the game in real earnest at the Kharkov young Pioneer Palace while in the seventh form."

"Olga Levina, the fourth draughts world champion to date, stands out for her remarkable composure and the ability to force opponents to accept her tactics," commented International Grandmaster Anatoly Gantvarg, the current men's world titlist. "She also consistently seeks to use most complicated stratagems and combinations," he stressed.

USSR Rugby Federation Cup takes off

The international rugby tournament, involving the USSR, Italy, Poland, Yugoslavia and Japan, which will be getting under way on August 15 in Moscow, might seem to be just one more sports fixture at first glance. In fact the tournament will be highly instrumental in popularizing a game which has been picking up powerful momentum in the past few years. There are now 70 countries in the world which play rugby, but, strangely enough, there is no single international federation and consequently no world rugby championships. The International Amateur Rugby Federation Cup, or the European championship, is practically the only major event of its kind for most rugby-playing

countries. There is, of course, the "Cup of Five Nations", but its list of competitors (Britain, Ireland, France, Wales and Scotland) has remained unchanged now for several decades. This Cup is regarded as the most prized trophy in world rugby, but this year France, the present Cup holders, came second only to Romania in the European championship, while the USSR, a comparative debutant, was placed third.

Meantime, the newcomers to the game — are confidently upgrading their class. We believe that the USSR Rugby Federation Cup will be an important addition to an international rugby schedule "starved" of grand tournaments.

Alexander BUTSENIN

OLYMPIC CEREMONY MUST BE PRESERVED

Sergio Orsi, Italy, Secretary-General of the International Canoe Federation, has come out in support of preserving the existing Olympic award presentation ceremony complete with the raising of national flags and playing of state anthems.

"We've seen so many times athletes gripped by emotion

atop the victory stand—a simple presentation of medals would downgrade the magnitude of the Olympic ceremony," he told newsmen.

On the commercialization of sport, Orsi noted that "if we allow this to happen there will come a time when there will be no distinction between sport and commercial dealings".

By air — from Moscow

INFORMATION

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Important results of talks in Crimea

The Politbureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has fully endorsed the activities of Leonid Brezhnev and the results of talks he held in the Crimea. It expresses gratitude to the leaders of the fraternal Parties and countries who took part in the talks. The Politbureau issued this assessment upon its examination of the results of meetings held by Leonid Brezhnev in July and August 1981 with Gustáv Husák of Czechoslovakia, János Kádár of Hungary, Nicolae Ceaușescu of Romania, Erich Honecker of the GDR, Todor Zhivkov of Bulgaria, Yumzhagya Tsedenbal of Mongolia, and Stanisław Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski of Poland.

The Politbureau notes that during the talks the urgent tasks involved in the development of cooperation between the socialist

countries were discussed. Agreements were reached whose implementation will undoubtedly contribute to the successful development of the countries concerned, and to the strengthening of unity and cohesion within the socialist community. Most socialist countries regard the intensification of their economy as a priority at the present time. The socialist countries as a whole have the possibility of solving such major economic problems as the building up their power capacities; the achievement of qualitatively new standards in their engineering industry; and the complete satisfaction of demand for consumer goods and agricultural products.

At the same time, as strengthening relations between themselves, the socialist nations are ready to develop mutually

(Continued on page 2)

PEACE CRUISE CONTINUES

Amsterdam. An unusual tree stands on the deck of "Christina", the flagship of the Peace Cruise which is taking place in Holland. The trunk is made of brown plastic, the branches of green metal bars, and to them, in place of leaves, are stuck numerous letters and telegrams. The participants of the Cruise received the letters from the inhabitants of the towns and villages through which their route lay.

The National Peace Cruise organized by the committee of the two joint movements, "To stop the neutron bomb, to stop the nuclear arms!" began on August 15 in Rotterdam. The people taking part in the Cruise have already crossed a considerable part of Holland; they have sailed down rivers and canals, crossed lakes, and have passed through

20 cities and villages. Whenever their five ships dropped anchor, mass demonstrations and rallies were held and lively talks and discussions ensued about the great danger presented by the militarist, hegemonist policies of the present Administration in Washington bent on turning Western Europe into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage.

"Although the Cruise has not yet ended, it is already evident that thousands of new people now regard the defence of peace as their sacred civic and patriotic duty and have joined the ranks of fighters against the neutron bomb, and against Washington's dangerous plans to deploy new missiles in Western Europe," said in a TASS interview G. Polboven, Director of the "De Waarheid" newspaper.

KOMI ASSR IS 60

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers have congratulated the people of the Komi Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic on its 60th anniversary.

The fraternal help of the Russian and other peoples of the Soviet Union helped the Komi overcome their age-old backwardness in a short time and make important progress in the opening up of the North. The area is rapidly developing coal, oil, gas, timber, wood-working, and paper-and-pulp industries, and power engineering. The state farms housing advanced machinery are boosting production and sales to the state. The republic has reared its own skilled workers, managers, engineers, technicians, as well as intellectuals, and people's living standards are constantly improving.

UPDK CELEBRATES ITS 60th ANNIVERSARY



UPDK is an acronym which is well known to all diplomats accredited to Moscow. It stands for the Upravleniye Diplomaticheskogo Korpusa (Diplomatic Corps Service-Bureau) which celebrates its 60th anniversary this year.

"We want the diplomats, journalists, and businessmen living in the Soviet Union to feel that they are not only here in an official capacity, but that they are also our guests," says UPDK Director Sergei Gruzinov. "We see this as our main task."

UPDK runs an outpatients' clinic, a hunting and fishing lodge, a stage, a dress-making establishment, a school for children, several tennis courts, and it is in the process of constructing a summer village and a boarding house for holidaymakers.

In Moscow alone, UPDK caters for a thousand or so foreign officers, including 108 embassies and 221 foreign press offices accredited to the USSR Foreign Ministry, in addition to 600 offices of foreign firms, banks, companies and international organizations plus members of their staff and families totalling 20,000 people.

Relaxer rides form part of the recreation programme, arranged by UPDK for diplomats, at the USSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements in Moscow.

Visiting cosmonauts at the Institute of Space Exploration.

Mongolian colleagues have arrived in Moscow to exchange experience in catering for the Diplomatic Corps.



Iran Ambassador to Sweden taken hostage

Stockholm. Reuter-TASS. About 30 Iranians took Iran's Ambassador to Sweden hostage in protest against what a spokesman for the group said was the "Khomeini regime". The group, said Ambassador Abdul Rahim Gavaht, his wife and one other, hostage were unharmed when the Iranians occupied his official residence. The spokesman added that the occupation was peaceful and that

the group was unarmed. Police rushed to the residence, located in a wealthy suburb of Stockholm.

In a telephone call to Reuter in London, a girl, who said she was calling from Stockholm on behalf of the group, described the Iranians as members of the Paykar Organization.

She said the Ambassador would be held until their demands had been met.

AFGHANISTAN PREPARED FOR TALKS

Speaking recently at a press conference for foreign newsmen, Sh. M. Dost, the Afghan Minister of Foreign Affairs, emphasized that his country sought to restore peace, calm and stability in the region. We call on our neighbours, Pakistan and Iran, he said, to sit down and seek for a political solution to our differences. This would

benefit all three of us, the Afghan Minister said. Our proposals, he further noted, are highly realistic and are supported by a sizeable portion of the peoples in the region. "We are ready for talks with the Pakistani government at any time, at any level acceptable to both sides, and in any place best suited."

PICK OF TRACK AND FIELD IN ZAGREB

At the close of this week (August 15-16) Zagreb will welcome the cream of European athletics for the continental men's and women's cups. Two-thirds of the Soviet women's squad were absent from the Moscow Olympics, and newcomers to the men's line-up will be fielded in 12 out of the total 20 events.

The Soviet team will include Olympic winners Lyudmila Kondratyeva from Rostov-on-the-Don, Tatyana Kolpakova from Frunze, Viktor Markin from Novosibirsk, Jak Uudmae from Tallinn and Dennis Kula from Riga, as well as Olympic silver pole-vaulter medalist Konstantin Volkov from Irkutsk, who recently cleared 5.84 cm, and world record holder (5.81 cm) Vladimir Polyakov from Moscow.

Valery Sereda, 22, from Baku, rose to prominence after the Olympics with a high-jump of 2.10 cm.

CLERC BEATS THEM ALL

José Luis Clerc, 22, of Argentina, won the US dirt-court tennis Open in Indianapolis beating Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia 4-6, 6-4, 6-2 in the final.

Earlier he won three tournaments in America and had a winning string of 25 games in a row. Even though Lendl rates higher in the world standings, the Argentine has again proved an insurmountable obstacle to him — in all, Clerc defeated him seven times and lost only twice.

It looks like Clerc is all set to outline his renowned fellow countryman Guillermo Vilas, who lost to Lendl in the semifinals.

Andrea Jaeger, 16, of the US, captured the women's title.

JUBILEE CHAMPIONSHIP GETS UNDER WAY

Irina Cerasimova, 17, from Tbilisi, has won the 100 m freestyle in 58.44 to become the first winner at the jubilee 50th national swimming championship now taking place in Moscow. Significantly, she beat such celebrated opponents as national ex-titlists Natalya Strunnikova and Olga Klevakina.

The coaches see this championship, which has drawn a field of 450, as a major stage in preparation for the European championship due in early September in Split, Yugoslavia.

Sergel Fesenko, from Krivoy Rog, Olympic winner, thrice titlist at the recent Bucharest Universiad and European champion and record holder, proved his class by capturing the 200 m butterfly in 2.02.60.

formation" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies.

Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN In-

Journalist

U.S.A. TO SET UP NEW BASE

Mexico City. The United States government has decided to set up a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca. This decision was taken together with the Honduran government and the Salvadoran junta, reports a correspondent for the Mexican newspaper, "Excelsior".

The correspondent points out that the aim of this measure is to create a strong base from which to supply weapons to El Salvador, and, should the need arise, in other repressive regimes in the area.

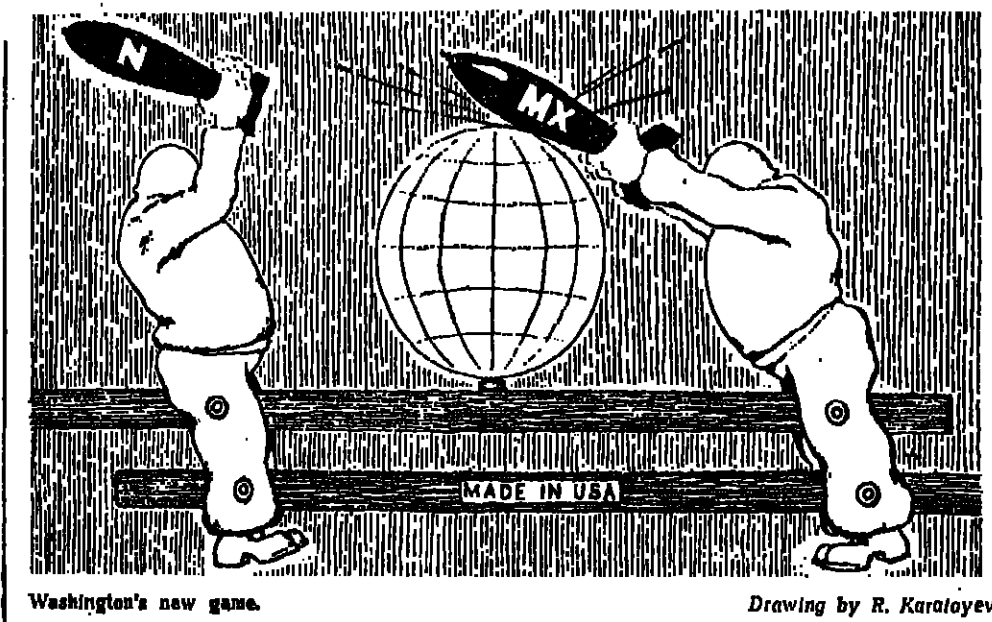
ISRAEL TRADES IN WEAPONS

According to the ABC TV company, Tel Aviv has sold abroad this year alone weapons worth 1,500 million dollars, among them: Charriot tanks, Kfir fighter bombers, missile boats, and various firearms. The Israeli Uzi submachine gun is much sought after by punitive troops and police in countries ruled by reactionary regimes.

GRENADA ANXIOUS OVER POSSIBILITY OF U.S. INTERVENTION

America is planning a military invasion of Grenada, claims a message by Grenada's premier Bishop to a meeting of the co-ordination bureau of non-aligned countries.

We are firmly convinced, reads the message, that we are under threat of an American armed invasion. Our conviction is partly based on information we have received on the American and NATO exercises being carried out in the Caribbean. The exercises, code-named "Ocean Venture-81", is the biggest manoeuvre of its kind since World War II, the message emphasises.



Washington's new game.

Drawing by R. Karaloyev

'TROJAN HORSE' FOR WASHINGTON

London. The fate of the Pentagon's neutron brainchild was the main subject in discussions between C. Weinberger, the US Defense Secretary, and his British counterpart J. Nott. The "Daily Mail" points out that bearing in mind the determination of his Thatcher's government to support American military efforts, the possibility that the neutron weapons may be stored in Britain cannot be ruled out.

Many observers believe that Washington wants to use Britain as a "Trojan horse" in order to deploy nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

Stand-by force for 'rapid deployment corps' may soon be in the offing

Tokyo. The US and Japanese military are devising plans for joint operations by the two countries' ground forces, Kyodo news agency reports. The first such exercises are scheduled for early next year, with the scenario envisaging action in case of "emergencies" on the Korean Peninsula or in other parts of the Far East.

Since the Japanese-American "security treaty" came into force, the two countries have held 90 joint naval and 30 air exercises. The intention to use ground troops in such manoeuvres is seen here as being evidence of Washington and Tokyo's desire to qualitatively upgrade their military cooperation and to draw Japan more actively into US interventionist strategy by turning its forces into a reserve of the "rapid deployment corps".

AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION GETS ITS WAY

New York. Rostow, Director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has decided to overhaul the agency to better adjust its activities to the aggressive line of the current Administration, claims Shier, a former agency employee in "The Christian Science Monitor".

Rostow has authorized the dismantling of one of the agency's biggest and most important sections, the Verification and Analysis Bureau, Shier maintains. This decision was prompted

by White House dissatisfaction with the results of some bureau investigations, notably its conclusion that development of neutron weapons and cruise missiles and the arms limitation process were mutually exclusive. The agency's new strategy envisages the creation of a verification and intelligence section, which, apart from purely spying functions, will apparently be responsible for devising pretexts for rejecting arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union.

ganda and the arms race. To calm the anxieties of its allies the Reagan Administration has, from time to time, indulged in various about the necessity for talks. Every new step undertaken by the American Administration toward tougher policies of strength has resulted in growing and understandable doubts as to its real intentions. America's final provocative action to date was its decision to embark on the manufacture of neutron weapons.

The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has made use of every important problem and tricky situation arising in East and West relations, to launch constructive proposals and suggest ways out of the deadlock, especially in the sphere of curbing the arms race. Thus Leonid Brezhnev's new appeal to the USA to start a dialogue only confirms the sincerity of the Soviet Union's desire to bring clarity, understanding and a co-operative spirit to the search for mutually acceptable solutions to both Soviet-American and international issues.

International opinion has the right to expect a similar clarity from Washington, particularly as the numerous provocative acts undertaken by the new Administration has aroused the entirely justified suspicion in Moscow and other capitals that American policy-makers do not want a dialogue and are doing their best to torpedo it.



Spartak BEGLOV

VIEWPOINT

Leonid Brezhnev proposes new USSR-USA dialogue

"A dialogue is now needed as never before," says Leonid Brezhnev in his message to the American readers of the "Soviet Life" magazine published in the USA according to the agreement concluded between the two countries in the field of cultural exchange. The message marks the 25th anniversary since the first issue of the magazine appeared in the States, "Soviet Life", which acquaints Americans with Soviet policies and with life in the USSR. It is based on publications prepared by the Moscow Press Agency.

In the light of events in recent months, which have witnessed an aggravation in the international situation and have put Soviet-American relations to a serious test, Leonid Brezhnev's remarks on the important role that unbiased information can play, are extremely timely.

Political observers in many countries have quite understandably expressed their doubts on the validity of many hurriedly

taken decisions by both the previous and the current American Administrations. Primitive anti-communist reflexes and the temptation to show off one's strength have often predominated over the necessity to analyze hard facts and to listen attentively to what the other side is saying. The unprecedented boost given by Washington to a dangerous race in arms, involving all types of weapons, derives from just such sentiments.

Throughout this period the Soviet side has resolutely rejected all American invitations to take part in the funeral of détente. Relations between the USSR and the USA determine in no small measure whether or not peace will reign on earth and in everyone's home. Reminding his readers of this, Leonid Brezhnev once again emphasizes the Soviet Union's unflinching goodwill and its desire to solve all complex and disputed questions peacefully, by taking things over at the negotiation table.

Important results of talks in Crimea

(Continued from page 1)

beneficial links with other countries. Provided such links are based on a healthy and stable basis of genuine equality and mutual respect for the interests of all sides without discrimination or political pressure, they can ensure real benefit to all involved. They are also vitally important for the solution of the global problems facing mankind; ranging from the protection of the environment, the exploration and development of the world ocean and outer space, and the strengthening of peace.

The socialist countries believe that relations between countries having different social systems should be built, particularly in the present nuclear age, on principles of peaceful coexistence. This presupposes a lowering in the level of military confrontation, a constant constructive dialogue and the development of mutually beneficial peaceful cooperation.

The Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee states that as a result of the Crimean meetings a very necessary coordination was achieved in the foreign politics of the countries of the socialist community. This will undoubtedly contribute to the advancement of peace initiatives undertaken by the socialist countries with regard to all the most complex and explosive problems of present-day international policies.

'OCEAN VENTURE-81' THREATENS CARIBBEAN STATES

Havana. A major naval exercise code-named "Ocean Venture-81" now being conducted by the US and NATO in the Caribbean is "another step in the implementation by the Reagan Administration of the 'fighting international terrorism' doctrine actually used to quell the national liberation movement in the region, the Prensa Latina news agency emphasises. The Caribbean phase of the manoeuvres, it notes, envisages tests of the fighting capability of the US armed forces in case Washington decides on an aggression against countries whose governments reject US dictat.

The exercise, the biggest since World War II, is accompanied by threats against Cuba, Grenada and Nicaragua.

AMERICA SETS UP ANOTHER 'PRESSURE CENTRE' FOR LATIN AMERICA

Mexico City. Rockefeller is creating another "centre for pressure" on Latin America, says the "El Dia" newspaper, commenting on a report about the establishment in the United States of "the Society of the Americas" under the chairmanship of David Rockefeller. Rockefeller's financial empire and the estimated 223 private organizations which have joined it and which own 90 per cent of all the investment of the American multinationals in Latin America and the Caribbean, act in effect, as a sort of stronghold for the economic domination of the Western Hemisphere by the United States.

The multinationals are developing increasingly close ties with the American government and are trying to shore up their political and economic domination of Latin America and the Caribbean.

FACTS and EVENTS

Three Thai trade union centres have issued a joint statement demanding the lifting of restrictions on trade with the neighbouring countries of Indochina in order to increase employment.

The Executive Council of the Alliance of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR has decided to give help to the population of Equatorial Guinea. Aeroflot planes are to deliver cargoes of medicines, medical instruments, teaching aids and vaccines to the city of Malabo.

The second term has ended at schools run by the Nicaraguan programme for the elimination of illiteracy among adults. Under the programme, nearly 200,000 people have improved their knowledge in different areas of learning.

There are nearly three million people in West Germany, one of the most advanced countries in the West, who can neither read nor write, reports the FRG Ministry of Education and Culture.

The National Institute of Statistics, in Spain, reports that in March this year the population of Madrid numbered 3,188,297 people.

A small fishing vessel has been sunk in the open sea by a 17-metre whale, 20 km off the Massachusetts coast, of the United States. The whale hit and rammed the schooner, which began to sink. The fishermen were rescued by a coast guard vessel.

PEOPLE

Celebrated Spanish bullfighter, Manuel Benítez, popularly known as El Cordobés, has decided to turn singer because of his advancing years. He is to make his debut in October at a folk song festival in Benidorm. Benítez will perform a song written by noted singer Julio Iglesias, who until recently, was one of the players of the Madrid Real football club. Benítez is hard at work preparing for the festival. He doesn't want to disappoint his audience, who are expecting as brilliant a performance from him as they got used to seeing in the bullring.

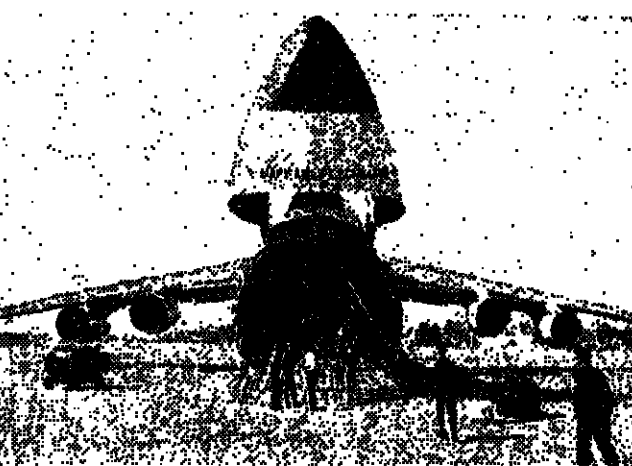
American financier Thomas Merrick has made an offer to the Rome municipal authorities to buy the Coliseum for one million dollars, even though, according to him, it is badly destroyed. Though his offer was turned down, Merrick is still hoping to buy some other antique and ship them to the States. Merrick recently offered the Pisa municipal council the same sum for the Leaning Tower.

Glut of criminals baffles U.S. authorities

Washington. The "US News and World Report" claims that the American law enforcement agencies are panic-stricken, not on account of rocketing crime which is nothing unusual for the States, but because American prisons are bursting at the seams.

Italian liner was downed

Rome. The Italian DC-9 passenger airliner of the Iavia airline either was shot down with a rocket or collided with a military aircraft. This theory, which explains the causes for the explosion of this plane in mid-air on June 28, 1980 over the United States, was announced by Carlo Lucarelli who heads the special government commission appointed to investigate the crash.



The US is unstinting in its provision of funds for the "rapid deployment force" intended for intervention overseas. This is a C-5 military transport plane attached to the force. Photo TASS

Science and technology

THE PAST IN COLOUR

Films of the remote, pre-war years still arouse universal interest. While it is not problem to provide them with a sound track, and, if necessary, to remove the scratches on the film, how to turn them into colour is another matter. Technicians from the laboratory of the California-based TV ABC company are trying to do just this. The old films are restored and the TV image is recorded on a video tape. During the process each dot on the frames is analyzed by an optical electronic unit for degree of contrast, density and the scale of grey colour. This information is processed on a computer. The video tape is then passed through a colour image generator, which gives to each dot a corresponding colour.

ANTIBIOTICS IN ANCIENT EGYPT

During excavations in North Sudan archaeologists discovered a grave believed to be over 1,400 years old. To their amazement traces of tetracycline were found in the corpse. It is believed that ancient Egyptian doctors, probably, knew the therapeutical properties of the tetracycline antibiotic, obtaining it from the mould which often forms in granaries.

REVIVAL OF AIRSHIPS

An airship with a capacity of 75 tonnes, 135 metres in length, with a 74,000 cubic metres balloon filled with helium, is being built in the USA. In addition to ordinary propellers for horizontal flight, the airship is supplied with rotors, resembling the propellers of a helicopter, which

help increase its load capacity and climbing rate.

After the crashes of the thirties, airships were considered unsafe, but with the appearance of new materials for the manufacture of balloons and other structural elements, as well as the latest electronic control systems, their reliability has considerably increased and interest in them has been revived in many countries.

SOLAR LIGHT UNDER THE GROUND

A company in Tokyo has developed a system of electronically controlled lenses. Following the movement of the sun, through transmitting these lenses will be able to deliver via a glass fibre solar light to concrete premises, underground laboratories or deep under the sea. A strong focused beam of sunlight can, at the end of the cable, be transformed once again into natural soft light by means of reflectors.

HIGH-SPEED THREE-WHEELER

The three-wheel bicycle Vector, developed by the American Vector Research Corporation (California), can develop a speed of 58.7 miles an hour.

The new machine has a streamlined body made of fibre-glass and plastics. Its length is 115 inches and width—26 inches. The undercarriage is welded of steel pipes. Two wheels are arranged slightly in front of the rider's seat and the third—central—wheel is under the seat. The machine is brought into motion by pedals with gear-drive which has seven speeds.

The new bicycle is meant for sports competitions, writes the American "Newsweek" magazine.

OF INTEREST

A globe gasholder

A map of the world was drawn on this large gasholder in 1930, which turned it into a globe, the biggest in the world. Now, the citizens of the Danish city of Silkeborg are proud of this landmark. The local authorities, however, are unhappy, as they have to invite specialists several times a year to clean the surface of this hand-painted "planet".

Sunday jailbirds

In Zamboni, drunken driving is punished by a six months jail sentence. Since drivers are of a premium in the country the penalty only spend their weekend in jail, doing their normal job of work on week days.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

NUCLEAR VERSION OF THE 'BIG STICK'

Leonid Medvedko writing in PRAVDA discussed Washington's nuclear blackmail against the developing countries. The danger from the American actions has incalculably increased in the light of Washington's decision to spread the "new nuclear strategy" announced last year from Europe to the Near and Middle East. This doctrine proceeds from a possibility of "a limited nuclear war" being waged in different parts of the world. At present, it is proposed that the United States should be ready to fight "two and a half wars", i.e., two major wars and one on a local scale. Thus, the Pentagon is drawing plans for starting a minor war in the Persian Gulf area, even if it will create a threat of developing into a big war fought with both conventional and nuclear weapons. In this way, Washington is trying in the 80s to revive the "big stick" policies in a nuclear style. Under these plans, not only a 200,000-strong "rapid deployment force" is to be set up, but also there is to be an early delivery of the necessary combat means, including nuclear weapons, to the forward base line both in Western Europe and in Asia and Africa. The leaders of the present American Administration do not conceal the fact that the United States is making preparations for nuclear weapons to be used in "local" wars.

WHAT IS SOLIDARITY SHOOTING FOR?

In the economic area the Solidarity leaders are wedded to destabilization, using slogans and demands holding much appeal for many, writes ZVESTIA's own correspondent A. Druzhenko. At the same time, he stresses, they find it more difficult to openly state their political goals.

The Solidarity hawks allege they by no means want to become a political party, but their actions speak otherwise. On the one hand, Solidarity's recently published "programme document" plays down the leading role of the Polish United Workers' Party in the country's socialist society, while claiming, on the other hand, that only Solidarity can guarantee the changes sorely needed by the country.

Solidarity's obvious goal, the paper emphasizes, is to erode the socialist system, discredit the working class' Party and popular power in the eyes of the public, put into question the expediency of Poland's international alliances, and its activities are distinctly counterrevolutionary and anti-Soviet.

'THE EARTH IS TOO SMALL TO LIVE ON IT AS ENEMIES'

Only unity of action of the whole of progressive mankind can save the world from catastrophe. I am sure that this is possible, said Thor Heyerdahl, the prominent Norwegian scientist and explorer in an interview with the newspaper TRUD.

I am firmly convinced that what unites mankind is natural and should be encouraged, Heyerdahl said. And on the contrary, what divides people should be overcome. The earth is too small to live on it as enemies. And that governments in some countries do not realize this and continue the arms race that may lead to a disaster. I know that, I am a veteran of World War Two.

PENTAGON AND NATO ENGAGE IN PROVOCATIVE REHEARSALS

The real aims of the military manoeuvres and exercises, arranged jointly by the USA and NATO, are discussed in the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA newspaper by Colonel M. Ponomarev.

Such manoeuvres as the "Ocean Venture", the "Ocean Safari", and the "Autumn Forge" are being held on a particularly large scale. All exercises have common features, though they have each been designed to tackle different tasks; they are held in different areas, and differ in the participants and in the specific aims and services involved. They are all directly connected with the aggressive foreign policies being pursued by the Reagan Administration, and with American pretensions to dominate the world and be its policeman.

Those who organize these military demonstrations in different parts of the globe are attempting to worsen the international situation still further and to create an atmosphere of military psychosis. It would appear that they believe that in such a poisoned atmosphere it would be easier to implement the ominous plans for deploying the American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, to stockpile neutron weapons and to take other measures in order to intensify the arms race for the unattainable purpose of winning military superiority over the socialist world.

TRAVELLING ON A MOTORWAY



Abby Shippe is an American who claims to know from his own experience that on a modern motorway a driver is not safe in an ordinary car. Therefore, whenever he has to travel somewhere, he takes an old tank. He does not pay from his pocket for the use of the tank, as it is not his own. Photo from the magazine "Svet v Otkrytiye" (Cosmos)

Round the Soviet Union

A MAJOR CHILDREN'S MEDICAL CENTRE HAS BEEN SET UP IN THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION. It is located in the woods surrounding Izhevsk, capital of Udmurtia, a small autonomous republic in the Ural. Close by the centre is a launching pad for ambulance helicopters, which will bring small patients from all corners of the republic. An hour in the air costs the state 600 roubles, but all patients at the centre get free transportation, upkeep and treatment.

AT EXCAVATIONS IN THE MEDIEVAL TOWN OF HELAVERD, IN THE LOWER REACHES OF THE RIVER YAKHSH, IN CENTRAL ASIA, LOCALLY MINTED COINS, JEWELLERY AND HOUSEHOLD OBJECTS HAVE BEEN UNEARTHED. The centre-piece of the finds is a glazed ceramic slab which lay buried underground for ten centuries. Painted on it is the scene of a hand-to-hand fight between two warriors. Interestingly enough, the slab dates from the time when Islam prohibited the portrayal of people.

THE THIRD POWER UNIT HAS BEEN COMMISSIONED TO REPLACE AN OLDER MACHINE AT THE NEBIT-DAG THERMAL POWER STATION IN TURKMENIA. It is fuelled by casing-head gas from local oil fields. The reconstruction of the station continues. During the current five-year plan, Turkmenia will generate 1.8 times more electricity than in the previous five years.

SPECIALISTS AT THE DARTMOUTH STATE PRESERVE HAVE DEVELOPED A CELL TECHNOLOGY FOR BREEDING CAPERCAILLIES.

GEORGIA WHICH FEATURES OVER 100 THOUSAND HECTARES OF ANCIENT ALPINE TERRACES MADE IN THE 10-12TH CENTURIES, HAS NOW BEEN CARRYING LARGE-SCALE WORK ON THEIR RESTORATION. The first yield of apples and pears proves that this area in the mountains is very promising for agriculture.

THE ETERNAL SEARCH

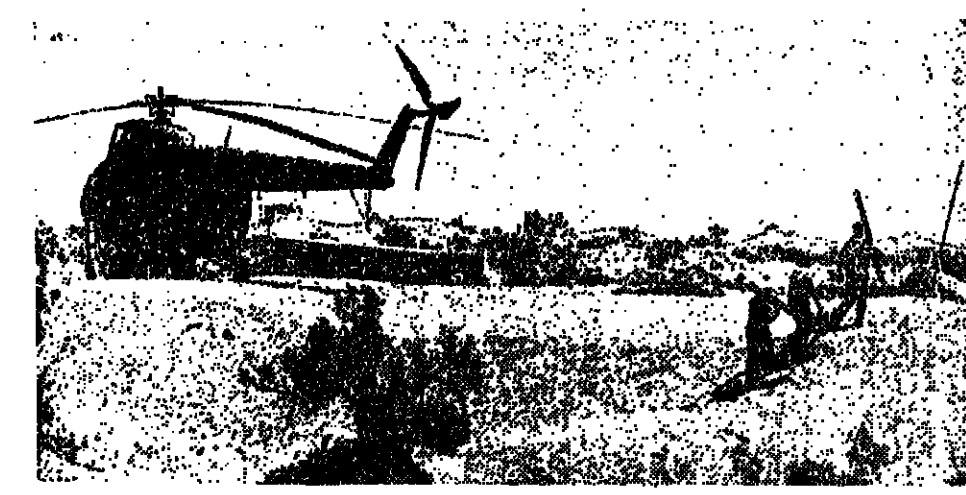
They trample along virgin paths through the thickest taiga, cross deserts in all-terrain trucks, fly over the ice-bound tundra, and travel by boat. Very often, new oil-and-gas rigs, mines, new industries and cities spring up in their wake. In the Soviet Union, prospectors have been largely instrumental in the establishment of a powerful mineral and raw material base. The reserves of coal, different ores,



New roads are being laid across the Siberian taiga.



Prospecting for minerals in Yakutia.



The eastern geological and geographical expedition in the Karakum Desert.

chromites, mercury, nickel and other minerals they have discovered, will feed the country's extracting enterprises for nearly a century. Between 1970 and 1980, prospectors in different parts of the country discovered more than 100 oil-and-gas fields. The times are long past when mineral deposits could be located with the aid of a prospector's hammer. Today, we search for such deposits deep under the ground, in areas hard of access and in waterless deserts; even the floor of the world ocean has to be explored. Today, the discovery of minerals starts in

quiet offices where geological materials are analyzed. The next step is for a geologically promising area to be chosen and then groups of prospectors dispatched to it for possible deposits. The prospectors are helped in their efforts by geophysicists, geochemists, and geodesists.

The Soviet Union is the only country in the world which is self-sufficient in minerals and raw materials. The development of these resources is being carried out on the basis of long-term interdisciplinary programmes for geological exploration.

Fish breeds in Uzbekistan

First trout have been sent in the new spawning ground in Lake Issyk-Kul after being reseeded in the reservoir of the Chirchik Hydropower Station. The schools of the fish which has grown in the reservoir has quite taken to the mountain rivers and shoals of the mountain rivers which start on the slopes of the Chirchik Range. Previously, hundreds of young fish were brought here from Issyk-Kul. Now, the first generation of "local" trout has been raised.

The variety of fish grown for food is increasing in other reservoirs of Uzbekistan. Large quantities of fish are expected from all the irrigation reservoirs and main canals, as well as from natural depressions filled with water amidst the Karakum and Kyzylkum deserts. In central Fergana this year, the Uzbek fishers expect to catch 200,000 centners of fish. By the end of the current five-year plan (1985) the fish yields from the reservoirs are to rise to 500,000 centners a year, or several times more than is now caught in the Aral Sea.

AROMATIC PRODUCE OF GEORGIA

Fenel, a plant producing ether oil, will help expand the list of products put out by Soviet perfumery and cosmetics industries. The Fenel harvest has just been completed in Georgia. The number of these ether-bearing plants being grown on the republican farms is on the rise. They include the yellow thistle-dendron, red elder, Gerson wormwood and other head-bowing plants. More than 300 kg of oil from the tobacco plant is expected, for the first time, this season. It is hoped to produce a yield of 60,000 kg of this valuable product this year.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

OCEAN GENERATES POWER

This subject is discussed in the newspaper TRUD by Professor Nikolai Sviridov, Doctor of Geographical Science.

First and foremost, the world ocean is a source of energy. Highly valuable is the energy from the tides. As yet, the technologies for construction and maintenance of electrical stations on tides are not sufficiently perfect. However, France has already had a 240,000 kW station since 1967. We in the Soviet Union have had the 400 kW experimental Krasnogorskaya station on the Kola Peninsula since 1968. The next in line to be designed are more powerful stations—the 300,000 kW Lumborskaya station in the Arkhangelsk Region, and two other powerful installations—Pechorskaya and Tugorskaya by the Sea of Okhotsk.

Marine thermal stations also seem a promising proposition. They operate on the difference in temperatures between the lower and upper layers of the ocean. In the Far East and in the south we have many places where this difference is high enough to produce energy.

Each year the ocean is opening its treasures wider and wider. At present, it yields approximately 70,000,000 tonnes of different food a year, which provides proteins for nearly one-third of mankind.

GAS-FUELLED CARS

It is unlikely that in the early years of car manufacturing designers considered the possibility of petrol being replaced by another type of fuel. Chemical engineers concentrated on obtaining improvements in the grades of petrol mixtures and on ways to make petrol non-toxic. Today, the problem of providing fuel for internal combustion engines is being given increasing attention; we badly need to protect our cities from the harmful effects of car exhaust containing carbon monoxide.

Several thousand lorries running on regular routes in Moscow are now propelled by liquefied gas. It would appear that there is a great future for vehicles running on this form of fuel, which have less harmful consequences for the environment than those running on petrol or diesel.

Gasomobiles are winning ground and have every opportunity of edging out petrol transport. Specialists and scientists describe the use of natural gas instead of petrol as "a second birth of the automobile". Essentially, little has changed, the appearance of the car remains the same. It has to be refuelled at the same intervals of time while engine maintenance is simplified rather than made more complex.

The new type of the car has many advantages: natural gas is both cheaper and more economical, it reduces the noise and vibration level for both passengers and drivers, and, what is even more important and promising for the future, it will ensure cleaner air in our capital and other cities.

BIOLOGY IN THE SERVICE OF MANKIND

Science is becoming an immediately productive force. This is equally true with regard to modern biology, writes Academician Yuri Ovchinnikov, Vice-President of the USSR Academy of Sciences, in IZVESTIYA. Biology has a favourable influence on modern technology and on raising the effectiveness of agricultural production. Today the possibilities of biology find wide application also in the sphere of industrial production. A good example of the latter is the microbiological synthesis used industrially to obtain protein and protein-vitamin concentrates as fodder additives, as well as many other physiologically active compounds. The scientific foundations for such production were worked out in the Soviet Union which now boasts the most powerful microbiological industry in the world.

The use of the biotechnology in the control of environmental pollution has assumed wide proportions. Purifying installations, where microorganisms act as the cleaning agent successfully solve the problem of making factory waste harmless and of purifying sewage. The energy crisis swept the whole world, naturally, connected biology with new tasks.

Some countries are concentrating on permanently renewable vegetative raw materials as energy sources (for instance, tropical flora or forests in regions with moderate climates). The production of motor fuel obtained in this way and the "biogas" derived from other types of biological raw materials has today become a powerful branch of industry whose competitiveness is steadily growing in the face of the permanent rise of world oil prices.

In the past five-year period we have witnessed a kind of a boom connected with the birth of modern biotechnology. This means the creation of a mobile, highly-effective, compact branch of production based on the latest achievements of biological science, above all on the methods of genetic and cell engineering. In other words, we are dealing with a technology of the future, similar to that taking place in microelectronics and space technology, writes the author in conclusion.

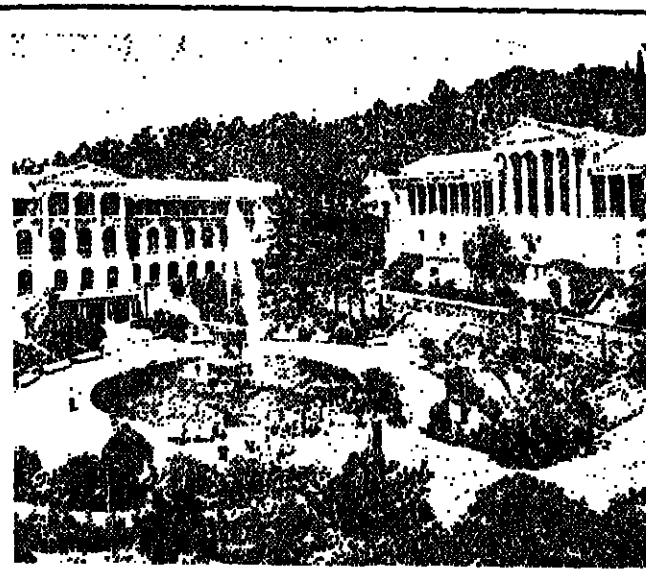
THE TV CARTOON

Cartoons appeal both to children and adults, despite their vastly differing tastes, writes director Vladimir Samonov in the MOSKOVSKY KOSMOSOLETS newspaper. It is significantly that such films are subject to constant change as new ways of making puppets and of drawing pictures are thought up.

We try to find the shortest route between concept and screen, Samonov notes, pointing it is of help to us here. It combines the plastic qualities of the drawn cartoon and the special features of the puppet picture, and it emphasizes colour. Special characteristics are required of a film to be shown on TV, the author stresses. It is aimed at a small audience. The main objective, therefore, is to win their confidence. The tale can be switched on or off, whereas the cinematographer has to sit it out. The TV cartoon, therefore, calls for a polished scenario. Though an animated film is easier to direct, we seek to cut out both emphasis on cheap appeal as well as on abstract presentation, Samonov says. Painting is handy when one needs to express the unobtrusive or the touching. We are trying to devise a new genre of TV, short to be shown before a full-length film to stimulate the appetite—an appetit, as it were.

Places to visit

The seaside resorts of Sochi, Matsesta, Khosla and Adler, which make up Greater Sochi stretch, like a necklace studded with precious stones, for 150 km along the Black Sea shore. Greater Sochi means ultramodern hotels, holiday homes, and ramps for motorists, surrounded by palms, cypress-trees and blossoming magnolias. It means the warm sea, the sun and sunbathing on wide beaches stretching for many kilometres. It also means a marvellous climate since Sochi lies in the foothills of the Caucasian Mountains which act as a shield, protecting the city from northern winds and creating a subtropical climate. It means salubrious mineral springs (sulphuric and hydrogen, iodine-bromine, radon) which restore people's health.



Miners relax in the Ordzhonikidze sanatorium.

GREATER SOCHI

and are used as effective cures for various diseases. Holiday-makers have a modern entertainment industry at their disposal: they can choose guest performances by the best

variety groups, by film and theatre stars, and symphony orchestras. Very popular are the restaurants of Sochi, specializing in the national cuisines of the Caucasus and the Ukraine.



In the streets of the resort. The beach.

REMAINS OF PETER THE GREAT'S ZOO FOUND

While digging a trench in the field of Mats in Leningrad, builders found the remains of an unusual structure. They reported their find to the Leningrad State Inspectorate for the Protection of Monuments. After an investigation, archaeologists concluded that the cellar with brick walls and a pine floor was part of what used to be

Peter the Great's "Elephant House".

In Peter's day, visitors to the menagerie saw lions, leopards and even an elephant. Various curiosities were also displayed there: for instance, the famous Gatorp globe built under the guidance of master Adam Olearius and presented to Peter the Great in 1713. The people

who brought this huge globe, mounted on metal framework, to Russia, had to haul their way through forests to get here.

Excavations on the site of the former Petrovian menagerie continue. Archaeologists have already discovered clay lamps and falcon pottery. Their finds have been handed over to the city museum.

A NATURE RESERVE FOR INSECTS

The peaceful and calm disposition of the people who live on the Estonian island of Saaremaa is legendary. Today, in the literal sense of the word, we can say that they won't harm a fly for the island has been made into a nature reserve for insects.

It is not difficult to catch the local flies, by the way. Some belong to a very rare species which cannot fly for they have no wings. They live amidst the boulders on the beach and feed on dead sea animals and fish that are thrown up by the waves. It took centuries for this species to lose its wings which were unnecessary, always wet from the splash of water and bubbles in the battle against sea winds.

On all the roads and paths leading to this corner of the island new road signs—depicting a butterfly net blocked out by a red cross—have been put up. The nature reserve extends for several hectares. It consists of meadows and swamps, small lakes, groves of trees and almost impenetrable thickets. This wide variety of landscape, scientists claim, will facilitate the study and help keep under observation a great number of insects at the same time.

CANINE OLYMPICS

The combined event with trained dogs taking part in a new sport in this country. It has been practised for only ten years. At the Moscow Kennel Club, which has a total registration of 6,000 dogs, 500 dog-owners are engaged in this sport. Yuri Borikov, the club's director, believes that this is an impressive figure.

He told us that the combined event includes three types of contests: the 100 metres, hurdles

and the detection of an intruder. In the first two events the results are judged on time. In such contests it is essential for the dog to be well trained: it has to negotiate a blank wall, run along a ladder and a beam, crawl under a tight net and jump over a ditch.

These photographs were taken by Sergei Solovoy during the finals of the recent tenth, Moscow championship.

Lyudmila YENYUTINA



Science and technology

ANCIENT AQUEDUCT

A water conduit much older than that made by the slaves of Rome was discovered in Southern Turkmenia by an expedition of the Leningrad branch of the Archaeology Institute of the USSR Academy of Sciences. "It was laid more than 3,000 years ago by the inhabitants of one of the settlements in the northern foothills of Kopet-Dag," said A. Shchegolev, chief of the expedition. "We have found four water conduits, skillfully faced with brick, each a few hundred metres long. By them water from deep streams flowed to the drainage well in the form of a small tower. And from there took their water farmers, artisans and livestock breeders of the Bronze Age."

The expedition also discovered there the remains of other structures, houses, fireplaces and double-tier kilns for firing clay and melting ore. Bronze labour implements, ceramics, pottery and ornaments testify to the high development level of crafts at that period on the territory of modern Turkmenia.

TO LISTEN TO THE PULSE OF THE EARTH

Specialists from Kazakhstan have designed a mobile seismic station equipped with a device to gather oscillation signals from the earth's crust. The small size and weight of the station make it possible to use it in all most inaccessible and remote districts. In the near future, industry is to turn out the first batch of the portable seismic instruments.

GENERATOR OF EXCELLENT HEALTH

"Excellent Mood" is the name of a bicycle-type training device designed at the Motors-and-Bicycle Works in Minsk (Byelorussia). The inventor has attracted the attention of the Soviet government. It is a splendid machine to combat the adverse consequences of sedentary life and excessive weight. It can be used all the year round. The strength of the effort applied to the pedals is easily adjustable depending on the strength and state of health of the user. It is also possible to establish the dose of the physical effort by means of the meter measuring the kilometres "travelled" by the "cyclist".

VIEWPOINT

Life without inflation

Leonid KORENEV, economic observer

January 1, 1982 will see a rise in wholesale prices for many types of raw materials. Coal prices, for instance, will go up by 42 per cent, gas by 43 per cent, and natural fuel oil—by 51 per cent. This rise in prices will immediately result in rises in production costs in many related industries—metallurgy, power engineering and construction—which consume considerable amounts of fuel and mineral raw materials. Eventually, this chain reaction will affect all goods produced in this country.

This universal revision of prices will have no effect whatever on the amount the Soviet consumer has to pay for gas, electricity, rent, transport, bread, milk, meat butter, or for those industrial products in everyday use. This assurance is based on a supremely characteristic feature of the Soviet economy: stability in prices for basic everyday necessities and services. Bread and other related items, confectionary goods (with the exception of chocolate), tea, sugar, cheese, in addition to cotton, woolen and flax cloth and ready-made clothes are sold at the same prices as 25 years ago. Since 1962, there has been no increase in the price of meat, butter and their related products, or even Soviet rents (the lowest in the world) have remained unchanged since 1928.

Even though the Soviet worker still earns less in terms of official exchange rates than his American or West European colleague, he enjoys a lower cost of living. For instance, in terms of 1980 prices, for the same foodbasket a Moscow family will spend 1,750 roubles a year while its American counterpart, 3,750 dollars.

The most recent adjustment in wholesale prices in this country took place in 1967. Since then much has changed. Over recent years, there has been a considerable increase in the share of fuels and raw materials extracted in the northern and eastern areas. This has necessitated major investment which, in turn, led to a growth in extraction costs. There has been a deterioration in geological conditions in areas of earlier development, and expenditure on conservation measures has soared. Some industries have ceased to be profitable. At the same time, a number of manufacturing industries have retained their relatively high prices and thus have had no incentive to replace obsolete products. In the forthcoming review of wholesale prices it is intended to eliminate the distortions which have emerged over the past 15 years.

Nor is our agriculture without its problems: the average cost of producing meat, milk and certain crops, for instance, cotton, is still high.

A government subsidy will ensure that these high production costs in agriculture will not affect the average consumer. When he buys meat and dairy products in the shop, the consumer only pays about half of the real cost to the state of producing such items.

Not all retail prices have remained unchanged in our country. There have been increases in the prices of jewellery, fur, crystal glassware, carpets and rugs, and furs.

Such increases have been applied to goods which are in high demand, while their supplies remain limited. It is through price increases in "prestigious" goods of this category that the state recovers its losses. It involves selling goods of basic necessity

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Yevgeny MATVEYEV



Mosfilm is at present shooting a screen version of "Mad Money", a play by the Russian playwright Alexander Ostrovsky. The new film is directed by Yevgeny Matveyev, People's Artist of the USSR.

At first glance, this film stands apart from previous work by this talented actor and director. For the past 20 years Matveyev has concentrated on portraying the vivid, romantically inclined hero of our time, a hero for which the actor's natural lean, generosity and passion are eminently suited.

One immediately thinks of Makar Nagulov's burning eyes, in the film version of "The Virgin Soil Uplifted". Sholokhov's hero with his hot temperament and childishly naive and pure soul was one of the first roles that Matveyev played and one of his favorites. Sergeant Fedotov, from "One's Own Blood", is quite a different cup of tea. He is manifestly reserved, a man of few words, yet, at the same time, full of inner

strength and nobility. Millions of viewers, and not in our country alone, have been captivated by Matveyev's performance. His portrayal of Leonid Brezhnev, head of the political department of the 18th Army during World War Two, in the cinema epic "The Soldiers of Freedom", is one of his very best roles.

No less popular are the films Matveyev has directed. 57 million people in one year saw his "Earthly Love" and the "Tale", based on the novel by the Soviet writer Pyotr Proskurin, in which Matveyev plays the part of collective farm chairman Zakhar Deryugin. Watching Matveyev's Zakhar, one is aware that it is thanks to people like this that the Soviet Union managed to win the past war.

The film "An Urgent Mission" is symbolic of Matveyev's art. It is set in a factory making fighters. All of his characters are heroic, having something majestic about them. Whether they be ordinary soldiers or factory managers, they are great not by virtue of their important post they occupy or their talent. They have a more important gift to give mankind: they are human beings, who live generously without thinking of their own good, consuming themselves in work, battle and love.

Another part Matveyev has played is that of Pugachov, the leader of the 18th century peasant uprising. The actor has created his own Pugachov, a powerful and tragic figure from Russian history, who seems to encompass all the pain and suffering inherent in the people. This pain is ever present in Pugachov's eyes which never laugh, even amidst the most unrestrained merry-making.

Matveyev, himself, believes that his characters have one theme in common — they live at the extreme limits of their capability. They are passionate people: combining broad-mindedness, sincerity and the strength of the Russian soul. Tatyana OKULOVA

ANIMAL THEATRE

On September 17 the Durov Animal Theatre will wind up performances at the Green Theatre of the Gorky Park of Culture and Rest.

How much is four minus three, asks a toddler from the audience, and Chizhik, the tamed doggy, gives the right answer without any prompting after a short "reflection". Next, the stage is taken over by a California sea lion, who starts revolving a small ball on his nose, beating the drum and blowing the trumpet. A kangaroo brings mail in her pouch and starts distributing it... Among the characters in the play called "We are Olympians, too!" staged by theatre chief producer Natalya Durova are also porcupines, raccoons, foxes, and cats. The lead is played by a monkey, who is a good jumper and weight-lifter, and who even knows how to drive a bicycle. A goat called Snezhok (Snowball).

The performances are daily, except Monday and Tuesday, at 3 p.m., and there is an additional noon performance on Sundays.



At Friendship House in Moscow an exhibition of landscapes and portraits by Per Olov Hjortell, a Finnish painter, is on display for the first time. In the photos: "The Sea Takes Its Own".

REVIVAL OF ALEUTIAN FOLK ART

"Agilada" (comrade), an old Aleutian song in praise of friendship was recently to be heard in a new club for old people, which has opened on Bering Island. The club acts as a meeting place for the Aleutians, a small Northern nationality living on the Kommandorskiye Islands. It will help preserve and pass on to posterity works of national Aleutian folk art. Aleutian "evenings" are frequently organized in the new house of culture. The islanders

perform old songs and dances, and acquaint the younger generation with Aleutian musical instruments: "singing shells", and pipes made from bird's feathers. Stories and songs recited by the old people and recorded on tape are used as a basis for creating new works which are performed not only by the island's ensemble but also by many other musical groups on Kamchatka.

FACTS AND EVENTS

Art. In 1977, Greek art historians, along with other foreign scholars, took part in an international symposium on the arts of Georgia. They were particularly interested in monuments of Georgian culture.

A short while ago, a follow-up Greece-Georgian symposium, dedicated to the mutual links between Byzantine art and the art of medieval Georgia was held on the island of Patmos.

Film Festivals. 28 countries are taking part in the 5th International Film Festival in Montreal, which was launched by the showing of the Soviet film, "The White Raven", by art director Leonid. Two other Soviet movies, "I'll Take Your Pain Away" by director Plashuk, and "You Wouldn't Ever Dream of This" by Fraz are to be shown outside contest.

Literary cliff

Thanks to the search of local lore experts, a place connected with the stay of writer Leo Tolstoy, appeared on the map of the Chechen-Ingush Autonomous Republic.

A watch-redoubt was erected not far from the Slary Yurt aul (village). Situated next to it surrounded by a moat and a rampart, was a military camp. At different times writers Gribyodov, Lermontov and Pleshchayev used to put up there. In 1851 young Leo Tolstoy arrived there together with his brother Nikolai who commanded a gun battery.

The surrounding landscape delighted the writer. He admired it for a long time, resting on one of the cliffs. Leaving the Caucasus, Leo Tolstoy climbed up his favourite cliff for the last time. A reminder of this is the inscription cut on the stone.

BORN FOR DANCING

"I have found my calling in life," said the great Russian ballet dancer Anna Pavlova. An exhibition to mark the centenary of her birth has opened in the Rossi Pavilion, in Leningrad's Summer Gardens.

She was ten years old when she saw ballet for the first time — the miracle that decided her fate. She saw a performance of Tchaikovsky's "Sleeping Beauty" at the Mariinsky Ballet, in St Petersburg. "From the very first notes from the orchestra pit, I sat with bated breath, overawed, feeling for the first time the breath of beauty," she later wrote. On show at the exhibition are rare photographs taken at the Ballet School from which Pavlova graduated in 1891 — from the class of P. Gerdt. There

are also artistic reviews of Pavlova's performance and many of her photographs on display.

"What a wonderful presence exclaimed the leader of Cuba's national ballet Alicia Alonso, one of the first people to visit the exhibition. "I have learnt many new and interesting things about the life of this great dancer."

"The exhibition leaves an indelible impression and all its sections are equally interesting," says Lazzarini, the director of the London Anna Pavlova Society and the keeper of her memorial museum. He flew to Leningrad especially for the exhibition bringing with him one of the most precious exhibits — Pavlova's ballet tunic.

Cossack choir in France

The Cossack Choir from the Kuban has been invited to attend next year's annual International Folk Festival timed to coincide with Fall of the Bastille Day, the French national holiday. The choir has only recently returned from a tour of France.

One of the 22 concerts they gave on their tour took place in

Toulon. It was for students from 45 countries studying the Russian language. The choir won an award at the International Folk Festival. It travelled over 500 kilometres, and was the first ever Soviet ensemble to visit Corsica where it performed before enthusiastic audiences in the town of Bastia.



Moscow's Obraztsov Puppet Theatre has started its 50th season. In the photo you see a scene from one of its latest productions, "Princess and Echo", based on a fairy tale by the Czechoslovak writer, Vlasta Pospisilova, and nick-named by Sergei Obraztsov "Tale of Love". Music is by composer Gladkov, and the songs are performed by Mikhail Boyarsky, a popular theatre and cinema actor.

Photo by Pavel Shebanov

WHAT'S ON?

August 25-28

THEATRES

Obraztsov Central Puppet Theatre (3a Sadovaya-Samoynichnaya St). 25 — Shvarts, "The Dragon". 26 — Pospisilova, "Princess and Echo". 28 — Livanov, Bardin, "Don Juan-81".

Guest performances by the Riga Operetta Theatre at the Sestro Theatre (18 Bolshaya Sadovaya St). 25 — Kaljaka, "Still the Trumpet Calls for a March". 26 — Samoilov, "There in Seville" ("Don Juan"). 27 — Pauls, "Sister Carrie".

State Circus (Lenin Hills). "Russian and Lyudmila", a new pantomime.

FILMS

A Fairy Tale Told at Night (Gorky Film Studios, USSR).

A lesson in how to be good and wise given in romantic form and based on the themes of faith, the well-known German author of fairy tales.

Cinema: "Aikika" (6 Manzhinskogo St).

CONCERT HALLS

Grand Concert Hall in the Olympic Village. 25, 26, 27 — Variety show "Dow, dow, dow, Doluch", art director Zureb Merkeria.

Small Sport Arena, Lenin Central Stadium (Lushnik). 25, 26, 27 — Variety programme "Summer Gethers Friends".

Concert Hall, Central Tourist Club (146 Leninsky Prospekt). 28 — Rock group "Seasons of the Year", directed by Alexander Korotkov.

EXHIBITIONS

Exhibition Hall, RSFSR Artists Union (11 Kuznetsky Most St). An exhibition illustrating the use of decorative art in interior design. Over 450 works, including paintings, tapestries and sculptures on show. Daily, except Tuesday, noon to 7 p.m. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

BUSINESS

USSR - YUGOSLAVIA: JOINT VENTURES

It is 25 years since the USSR and Yugoslavia signed an inter-governmental agreement on scientific and technological cooperation. Under this agreement, 150 scientific and technical problems are being jointly developed.

Together, the two countries have created simplified programmable control systems and digital displays for machines. Several prototype systems whose manufacture has been set up in Yugoslavia for deliveries to the USSR. Such systems complete with Soviet machine-tools are highly reliable and 20 per cent more efficient.

Since the start of 1981, Riga, the Soviet furniture manufacturers, in cooperation with the Yugoslav firm Sinapo, produce monthly 600 sets of furniture "Renata" and "Sabine".

WHO DISLIKES SIBERIAN GAS?

The West German business world favours the further development of mutually profitable trade relations between the FRG and the USSR, and they are critical of attempts by the USA to bring pressure to bear on the West German business community with the aim of impeding West German-USSR cooperation. This is made clear in a special issue of the "Brunner" energy-report, an economic journal entirely dedicated to the future Soviet-West German deal on the delivery to the USSR of large-diameter pipes in exchange for Soviet gas. This project is known to be under fierce attack from Washington, which has nevertheless failed to persuade West Germany that such a deal would mean its dependence on the USSR and would be detrimental for the West.

Stressing that the West German power industry is showing great interest in the deliveries of Soviet gas, the magazine warns that if West Germany yields to the pressure from overseas, she will find herself empty handed and this very promising order will be lost to foreign competitors.



SOVIET PAVILION AT THE 'SVYAZ-81' EXHIBITION

In MNI No. 65 we wrote that on September 2, the exhibition area at Sokolniki Park, in Moscow, would open their doors to the specialised "Svyaz-81" exhibition dedicated to communication technology.

All in all, there will be about 400 companies from 21 countries taking part. Especially large displays have been prepared by 80 firms from the FRG, Japan, Switzerland, France, Britain, the USA, the GDR, Czechoslovakia and other countries.

Exhibitor No. 22, with the largest display, is the Soviet Union. Its achievements in communication technology will be demonstrated by nearly 220 enterprises, organisations and research institutes.

Among the exhibits will be equipment for satellite communications. Specialists will be interested in the reception and distribution network of the "Orbita-2" stations which make it possible for Moscow television programmes to be received by 100 Soviet cities and smaller places in remote areas.

There will also be a wide range of modern electronic measuring equipment on this display. These instruments will include meters to measure voltage, power, frequency and time.

phases shift and many other parameters.

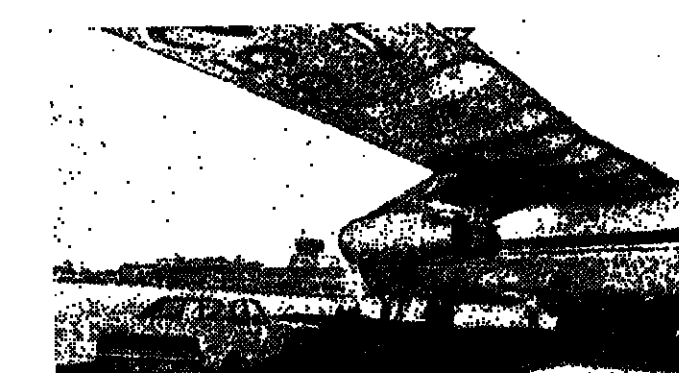
Non-specialists will be drawn to the section of Soviet consumer electronics. First and foremost in this section will be "Vega-113" and "Melodiya-106" musical centres with record players manufactured in Poland. "Vega-320", "Vega-328" and "VEI-Sigma 260", on the other hand, have been designed in cooperation with our Hungarian colleagues.

The Soviet pavilion will include other products jointly designed by Soviet and foreign specialists. Thus, the "Kvant" quasielectronic telephone exchange has Hungarian video displays and magnetic memory. While the "Lyon" transceivers for use on farms have been designed by Soviet and Bulgarian engineers.

The Soviet pavilion will also be of interest to stamp collectors. In the philatelic section large collections of stamps on the development of communications in the Soviet Union will be on view.

To list all the Soviet exhibits is impossible. The USSR is presenting over three thousand different items, therefore, every visitor to the exhibition should find something to their interest.

Lidiya SHALUNOVA



Soviet planes delivering various products needed for the development of economy of Laos are a common sight in Vientiane Airport. In the photo: a Soviet IL-76-T plane at Vientiane Airport. Photo by V. Sobolev

MACHINES FROM CZECHOSLOVAKIA

The 4,000th electric locomotive made at the Skoda Industrial association of Czechoslovakia will be running on Soviet railways. The Skoda works have completed the design of the new locomotive CS-8 which has a number of technical improvements produced by Soviet and Czechoslovak specialists. CS-8 will be operated on the BAM project.

This year, Czechoslovakia will also deliver 600 trams to the USSR.

SIBERIAN EXPORTS ON THE UP

The Angarsknefteorgsintez production association has overfulfilled its export targets, having sent products worth over 3,500,000 roubles abroad over the past seven months. Angarsknefteorgsintez ships as many as 32 varieties of petrochemical products to 16 countries, among them the GDR, Hungary, Bulgaria, India, Turkey and Cuba. The detergents, ammonias, acids, and synthetic resins exported by the association generally bear the Quality Mark.

The association is expanding its foreign trade. And it will start deliveries of mineral fertiliser to Mongolia by the end of the year.



IF YOU WANT TO RELAX AND HAVE A GOOD TIME— HAVE IT WITH US!

No need to postpone your business talk till the morrow. Why not continue it after 7 p.m. at the Business Club's newly opened restaurant at the Centre for International Trade and Scientific and Technical Relations with Foreign Countries (V/O Sovincentr).

The cosy interior, a variety show, abundant Russian and exquisite West European cuisine and liquors of world renown we offer our clients will make your night out with us a night worth remembering.

Don't forget to visit our other restaurants "Russky", "Continental", "Express" and our numerous bars. Bills are payable in hard currency or with the following credit cards: American Express, Visa, Carte Blanche, Diner's Club, Eurocard.

For bookings phone 253-77-29.

Our address: Moscow, 12 Krasnopresnenskaya Embankment.



Intourist news

MILAN-YEREVAN CHARTER FLIGHTS

Every year, over 60 thousand foreign tourists visit Soviet Armenia. They come to see its ancient history and culture for themselves and to know its people better. In a telephone conversation with Artovard Khurhlyan, head of the Armenian department for foreign travel, an Intourist correspondent asked him about services that would be available to tourists in Armenia this year.

In general, we plan to offer as wide a range of services as possible, Khachikyan said. For instance, we can arrange excursions to factories and plants, to scientific, research and medical establishments, and to collective and state farms; we organise "round table" discussions and friendship soirees; and we book tickets for concerts, sports competitions, etc.

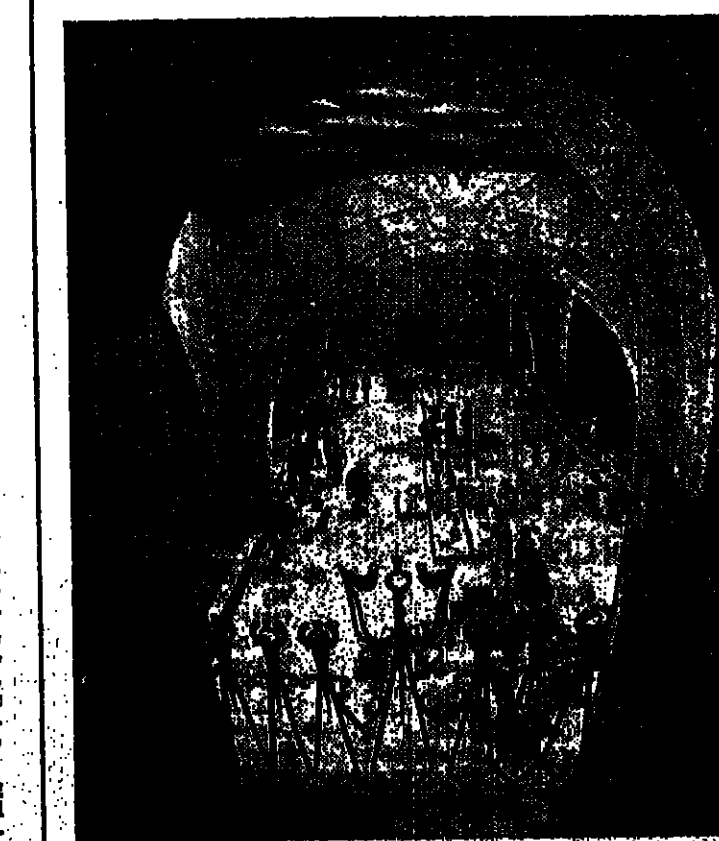
We also arrange visits to the Yerevan Metro, now under construction, and to the new Khachatur Agha children's library. In addition to the more usual tourist haunts, the ethnography museum in Sardarapatya has become

very popular of late. Soon a new planetarium, equipped with instruments from the GDR, will be opened at the Komitas entertainment and recreation park. And we are about to set up a "sound and light" theatre in Arinberd — the only other such theatres are in existence in France, Egypt and India.

We have recently concluded special charter agreements with travel agents in Italy, Hungary and the USA. Charter flights have been organized with direct flights to Yerevan. Especially popular are trips for specialized groups of professional people. For instance, not so long ago a group of Italian forestry workers visited Armenia and were able to talk to their Armenian colleagues.

Over 20 per cent of our foreign visitors are native Armenians. They come from Syria, the Lebanon, Egypt, France and the USA. One in every two foreign visitors returns to Armenia for a second time.

Martina AMAROVA



The main hall of the Museum of Ethnography at Sardarapatya